

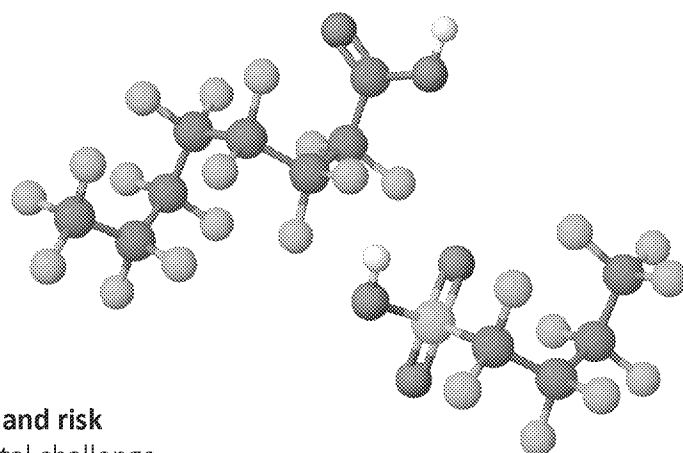
EPA's PFAS Action Plan: A Summary of Key Actions



EPA's PFAS Action Plan outlines concrete steps the agency is taking to address PFAS and to protect public health.

EPA's Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Action Plan:

- Demonstrates the agency's critical national leadership **by providing both short-term solutions and long-term strategies** to address this important issue.
- Provides a **multi-media, multi-program, national research and risk communication plan** to address this emerging environmental challenge.
- Responds to the extensive public input the agency has received over the past year during the PFAS National Leadership Summit, multiple community engagements, and through the public docket.



EPA is taking a proactive, cross-agency approach to addressing PFAS. The key actions EPA is taking to help provide the necessary tools to assist states, tribes, and communities in addressing PFAS are summarized below.

DRINKING WATER

EPA is moving forward with the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) process for PFOA and PFOS—two of the most well-known and prevalent PFAS chemicals. The Agency is also gathering and evaluating information to determine if regulation is appropriate for a broader class of PFAS.

The next step in the Safe Drinking Water Act process for issuing drinking water standards is to propose a regulatory determination. This provides the opportunity for the public to contribute to the information the EPA will consider related to the regulation of PFAS in drinking water.

CLEANUP

EPA continues strengthening enforcement authorities and clarifying cleanup strategies through actions such as designating PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances and developing interim groundwater cleanup recommendations.

This important work will provide additional tools to help states and communities address existing contamination and enhance the ability to hold responsible parties accountable.

TOXICS

EPA is considering the addition of PFAS chemicals to the Toxics Release Inventory and rules to prohibit the uses of certain PFAS chemicals.

The Toxics Release Inventory would make information about certain PFAS releases reported by certain industrial sectors and federal facilities available. Additionally, the TSCA new chemicals program will help manage and, as necessary, reduce risk to human health and the environment from new PFAS.

MONITORING

EPA will propose nationwide drinking water monitoring for PFAS under the next UCMR monitoring cycle.

Monitoring results will improve understanding of the frequency and concentration of PFAS occurrence in drinking water, which can be used to inform regulatory action.

RESEARCH

EPA is rapidly expanding the scientific foundation for understanding and managing risk from PFAS.

Improved detection and measurement methods, additional information about PFAS presence in the environment and drinking water, better understanding of effective treatment and remediation methods, and more information about the potential toxicity of a broader set of PFAS will help EPA, states, and others better manage PFAS risks.

ENFORCEMENT

EPA uses enforcement tools, when appropriate, to address PFAS exposure in the environment and assist states in enforcement activities.

EPA seeks to support communities that have PFAS releases by using federal enforcement authorities, where appropriate.

RISK COMMUNICATIONS

EPA will work collaboratively to develop a risk communication toolbox that includes multi-media materials and messaging for federal, state, tribal, and local partners to use with the public.

This will help ensure clear and consistent messages to the public and will help address concerns related to PFAS.